

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 25

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a year.

NUMBER 92

It is not likely that common sense will win in New York.

If the Republicans in New York would only elect two Senators the party throughout the country would go on a picnic.

General Grant once said, "Let us have peace." It was unconditional then, but now he wants it only on condition that Conkling is re-elected.

Ex-Vice President Wheeler is on a trout-fishing excursion, but his votes are nearly double those of Conkling. There is a valuable suggestion in this.

Ex-Governor Bishop, of Ohio, sued the Cincinnati Gazette on a libel, and claimed \$60,000 damages. The jury estimated Bishop's character to be worth \$500, and gave him that amount.

As great and brilliant as Mr. Beecher is, he can not escape getting into bad company. His experiences with Pond and Tilton are by no means creditable to the illustrious preacher.

Eighty-one persons were graduated from the Wisconsin University at the commencement just closed. It affords a deal of satisfaction to note that the University is in a very prosperous condition.

Ex-Senator Dorsey contemplates building an elegant house at Hot Springs, Arkansas. On the capstone over the door should be carved the words: "Erected in memory of the star route frauds."

The Ladies' hall connected with the State University at Madison, will be discontinued after the first of July, as it does not pay expenses. During the past year it cost the State \$2,500 more than the receipts.

The bones of William Morgan were thought to have been found in New York the other day, but it was a hoax again. Morgan has been dead 50 years, and during that time his bones have been found fifty different times.

The town of Tombstone, in Arizona, has been nearly wiped out of existence by fire. About 150 buildings were destroyed, and 800 people made homeless. The loss will be about \$300,000. The fire originated from the opening of a barrel of whisky, the fumes of which communicated with a lighted cigar.

Both President Garfield and General Grant have been at Long Branch for a few days, but cordial relations do not exist between them, and they don't picnic together. President Garfield has no ill-will toward the General, but the latter feels sore because his brother-in-law was not continued in a good office by the present administration.

If the reported cost of running the treasury department of the State of New Hampshire be true, it is an exhibition of economy which may well commend itself to other States. The State treasurer in his report for 1880, says the aggregate transactions for the year was \$2,100,000, while the cost of running his department, including salaries and other office expenses, was only \$2,200. This hardly seems credible, but then they do business down there on the penny principle, and very likely this is a true statement of the expense of running the treasurer's office of New Hampshire.

The New York Legislature passed a bill granting teachers in the public schools of New York city and Brooklyn, a pension. It allowed teachers whose aggregate service had been twenty-five years, or who had become disabled by illness or accident incurred in the performance of duty after fifteen years' service, to apply to be retired. It authorized board of education, by a two-thirds vote, to retire any such applicant, and directed that he should thereafter be entitled to an annual allowance of not less than half his current salary. Governor Cornell vetoed the bill on the ground that he thought it was a bad policy, and if there was doubt as to the right or wrong of the measure, it would do no harm to postpone the question for another year.

Mr. Howard L. Smith, of Madison, won the Lewis prize for the best oration delivered during the commencement exercises of the State University. The subject was "historical biography," and was by all odds the finest oration of the present commencement. The committee appointed to award the Lewis prize, was composed of Professor W. D. Parker, formerly of Janesville, now of River Falls; normal school, Associate Justice J. B. Cassiday, and Rev. James W. Bashford. Mr. Smith is a young man of many brilliant parts, and if he continues to work with energy and exercises manly ambition, he will make a success of life. He is a natural orator and already is an effective speaker. Last fall during the campaign he astonished the people of Madison by making a political speech in the Assembly chamber in answer to Colonel Vilas. It was a very able speech, and was a complete answer to the false position and statements of the brilliant Vilas.

Elisha W. Keyes, son of Colonel Keyes, of Madison, is among the number of young men who were successfully graduated from the State University this week. In his oration during the commencement exercises, he showed a good deal of a strong and original mind, and it was evi-

dent he had given the subject considerable patient and thorough study. Of the oration, the Madison Democrat speaks in these terms:

The next announcement brought forth Elisha W. Keyes, Jr., with an oration—"Scientific Legislation." When Mr. Keyes mounted the platform, it became evident that he had many friends among the students. The applause extended to him was highly flattering; and it was taken up by the audience. His oration was full of good sound sense, and was well delivered.

The Gazette congratulates most heartily both father and son that the latter has won an important victory at the very threshold of young manhood. Elisha William is a bright boy, and his natural abilities will make it comparatively easy for him to pay the price of a successful life.

Another Democrat has been convinced of his political errors, and will hereafter act with the Republicans. This is Hon. Emory Speer, of Georgia. He was elected to Congress last fall from the Ninth district, over another Democrat, and received 375 majority. He is the youngest member in the House of Representatives, being only 33. He has taken two new departures in the same week—having got married and forsaken the Democratic party. It is not often that a man can be found who will do so much good in one week. The course of Mr. Speer will be a sore disappointment to the Democrats in Congress. He has made public declaration that he will not vote with the Democrats in organizing the next House, and this puts an end to the scheme of uniting the Democrats and Greenbackers in opposition to the Republicans, as even with a solid coalition, and that is altogether improbable, they will yet lack one of a majority. The conversion of Mr. Speer must be an honest one, or he would not have forsaken his party, or in a strong Democratic district.

THE POLITICAL SKY AT ALBANY.

There is yet no hope, or no indications of hope, that the Republicans at Albany will successfully elect two Senators at this session of the Legislature. When the nonsensical methods of voting will be stopped, there is no telling.

The contest seems to be one of endurance between the Conklingites and the administration men. Day after day there is no material change in the result. The factions caucus, but it is only to pledge themselves that they will never adjourn without electing their men. They talk of compromise, but they never make the first move to compromise. They talk of harmony and uniting the Republican party in New York, and standing by the ideas and principles of the party but practically, they will not do either.

Neither faction can possibly win under the circumstances. The Conkling men, strange as it may seem, will not concentrate their votes. They have thrown away all hope of electing their candidates. The administration men have made a blunder quite as serious. If the latter would unite their votes they would win. There is no doubt of that they have the power to defeat both Conkling and Platt. If they did not scatter their fire and seize every opportunity to pair and go home, they would soon put an end to the foolishness which is being exhibited every day at Albany. It is quite an easy thing to settle this whole business. All that is wanted is to put an end to the senatorial struggle for the anti-Conkling men to show a little common sense for one week; this would bring the fight to a close, and two Republican Senators would be elected.

The blundering of the Republicans at Albany is getting to be disgusting. It is nothing less than a crime against the party not only in New York but against the party throughout the Union. For this reason the duty of the Republicans is very plain. It won't do to absent themselves from the sessions and give the Democrats the power to adjourn *sine die*, for that would endanger the success of the party at the polls next fall. There is a comparatively easy way to a victory, but it requires manly sense, snap, firmness, and manhood to achieve it. Inasmuch as it is positively true that the present methods will never elect two Republican Senators, it would only be acting the party of fairminded and honest men to change these methods and accept those which would end in a Republican triumph. If the Conkling men can't succeed, let them enter into an agreement with the wisest of the administration men to support two sound Republican and able, honest men for Senators. This course would be a hundred times more manly and honorable than bull-dog pertinacity which means nothing and which can accomplish nothing. But with the administration rests the whole responsibility of success or defeat. They are stronger in numbers than the Conkling men and can therefore elect the Senators and end the humiliating and senseless squabble. Simply uniting their strength and concentrating their vote will do the business. Let us see if they will do this.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

The Battle is Now Between Conkling and Depew—All Will Now Remain Firm.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Evening Star's Albany special has the following:

"The statement that the governor has made relative to Senator Jones is that, if a member of the Legislature or judge of the court of appeals was elected he could not give them a certificate without violating his oath to sustain the constitution of the State. The Democrats have recovered from their fright and confusion, and in placing Clarkson N. Potter in the field have strengthened their position.

The breaking up of the arrangement to boom Lapham has made his friends very angry, and they are charging that this change of programme to keep Wheeler in is a move of Conkling to use Wheeler to slaughter Depew, and that the half-stalwarts are merely carrying out Conkling's orders.

It is certain that the most delighted men over it are the lieutenants of Conkling, the friends of Depew realize that it is aimed at them, but are in a dilemma whether to break with the Wheeler men, and are afraid to go with them. Some fine work in shifting is probable.

The stalwart organ this morning declares that "events have now made the issue plain—that it is a battle between Roscoe Conkling and C. M. Depew; that the issue involved has assumed such form and magnitude that compromise is impossible, and would be treasonable to Republican principles; and, further, that it is not a battle of a day, but years." This indicates a preparation for adjournment and a contest before the people. The dead lock is firm.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters"—The Parents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Battle at Albany is Now Between Conkling and Depew.

The Dead Lock Will Remain Firm to the End.

It is Said the President Desires a Compromise in the Contest.

One That Will End in Sending Two Republican Senators to Washington.

And That He Will Be Satisfied With Anything Except Conkling and Platt.

General Grant's Household Goods Removed to Long Branch.

A Michigan Man Suicides After the Japanese Fashion.

Attorney General Wilson Notifies County Treasurers to Pay Up.

More Railway Projects From the Interior of Wisconsin.

A Sparta Lady Dies While the Surgeons Are Cutting a Cancer From Her Arm.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

A COMPROMISE.

The Administration Considering the Advisability of Making Some Sort of a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A gentleman who is presumed to enjoy the complete confidence of the administration, says that he has reason to know that at the conference between the President and members of his cabinet at Long Branch, the New York senatorship has been made the subject of very earnest consideration with a view to the possible suggestion to administration members of the Legislature that a compromise of some kind is desirable, and that it is very much better that two Republican Senators should be elected before adjournment, even if they are called anti-administration or "buck" Senators, than that the present contest should be kept before the country until next winter. The same gentleman says that he is advised that the administration would prefer two stalwart Republicans, if they could be elected to the Senate, with the single exception of Conkling and Platt rather than there should be no election, and whoever the "Buck" Senator or Senators may be from that State, neither of them is going to throw himself on the track in front of the engine again. Congressman Frank Hiscock made a very unexpected and mysterious visit here yesterday, and is said to have been closeted a considerable portion of the time with a cabinet officer. It is thought Mr. Hiscock's visit had reference to the senatorial complication in New York, and that it is possible that his name may be presented to the joint convention.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

The Battle is Now Between Conkling and Depew—All Will Now Remain Firm.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Evening Star's Albany special has the following:

"The statement that the governor has made relative to Senator Jones is that, if a member of the Legislature or judge of the court of appeals was elected he could not give them a certificate without violating his oath to sustain the constitution of the State. The Democrats have recovered from their fright and confusion, and in placing Clarkson N. Potter in the field have strengthened their position.

compliance is the forfeiture of 20 per cent for the first ten days and removal from office if held thirty day. General Wilson says he will push the matter to the bitter end, if necessary, to compel treasurers to remit for 1880, leaving previous delinquencies to his successor and the next Legislature to attend to. Proceedings will be commenced against the larger counties first, with Milwaukee county, where the annual receipts of fines imposed in the municipal court is very large. The attorney general expects to have a contest.

LONG BRANCH.

General Grant's Galena Household Goods Forwarded to Long Branch.

GALENA, Ill., June 23.—A large portion of General Grant's household utensils and parlor ornaments were forwarded to him from his residence in this city today by Judge W. R. Rowley for the use of the family at Long Branch, this summer. It is thought that General Grant will never again occupy his Galena home any great length of time, but that he will take up his permanent residence in New York.

LADIES WHO APPRECIATE ELEGANCE.

And purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its original color and beauty.

WISCONSIN PROJECTS.

MADISON, June 23.—Railroad Commissioner Turner returned to-day from a trip through Central Wisconsin and brought facts about two new railroad projects. A conference was held yesterday between the officers of the Chicago granite company and the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, at which arrangements were made for an early construction by the latter of a branch from Puckaway,

on the Southern division of the Wisconsin Central to the rich granite quarries at and near Montello, Marquette county. Chicago takes the entire product of the quarries and hence is the only market. The road will be built, if at all, by the St. Paul company, which has a line from Portage, a few miles south of Puckaway, direct to Chicago. The commissioner was also informed that the Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul company intend to build a branch from Plover, north, to Steven's Point, a distance of eight miles, in order to secure a portion of the immense trade of the saw mills at the latter city.

EVIL TO BE AVOIDED.

Overeating is in one sense as productive of evil as intemperance in drinking. Avoid both, and keep the blood purified with Burdock Blood Bitters, and you will be rewarded with robust health and an invigorated system. Price \$1; trial size 10 cents.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

CUTTING OUT A CANCER.

MADISON, June 23.—An attempt was made here to-day to remove a cancer from the arm of Stella Hunt, daughter of Captain Hunt, of Sparta. The job was attempted by eight surgeons, led by Dr. Jackson. The cancer was located in the right arm, but had spread to and beyond the shoulder joint. The physicians worked with the girl from 10 o'clock a.m. to 2:30 p.m., at which time they had cut off the arm at the shoulder and was cutting away the cancer affection near the armpit, when the girl died. One surgeon stated that she would probably have survived the operation, had it not been that she was too long and too strongly under the influence of ether. The body of the deceased was taken to Sparta to-night.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

GENEVA LAKE, June 23.—Mrs. Bell Johnson, of the neighboring village of Springfield, accidentally shot herself last night. She and her husband were about retiring and Mrs. Johnson took a pistol from a bureau to place it in the sleeping room, when in some manner unknown it was discharged, the ball passing through her left lung. Her condition is considered critical.

THE JAPANESE FASHION.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—Matthew O'Donnell, employed by Archie Brown, suicided in a terrible and determined manner this morning on Brown's farm, near this city. He first cut his throat with a razor, after which he drew the instrument across his abdomen, making a large opening, into which he thrust his hand. In this ghastly condition he hit it with blood as he ran. He had been drinking very heavily of late, and the supposition is that he was attacked with delirium tremens when he committed the terrible deed. He was unmarried, and had no friends in this section who are known.

BURGLARIZED.

MADISON, June 23.—The store of Greenman Bros., of Windsor, in this county, was burglarized of \$50 in money and \$150 in postage stamps last night.

ECONOMY IN SHOE-MAKING.

A shoe manufacturer now-a-days, that is, one of any considerable capacity—will cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000 to equip with machinery and improved appliances. The economies in the old times were necessarily few. Now they are such that not only are the waste scraps of upper leather utilized in extracting the oil from them, but, after the oil is extracted they are found to make good fuel. At one Maasachusetts factory about two barrels of this oil are extracted each day, and are used in one of the processes of finishing the shoes. The scraps of sole leather remaining after cutting out the soles and uppers are utilized for making heels, while the fleshings, so called, saved from the splitting machines where the soles are turned up, are sold to be made into leather board.—Boston Herald.

MUST PAY UP.

MADISON, June 23.—Attorney General Wilson to-day mailed notices to every county treasurer behind in payment of receipts into the school fund, directing them to pay up forthwith for the year 1880, or he would commence suit immediately. The penalty imposed for non-

OLD-FASHIONED MASSACHUSETTS.

This is an expensive age. Our richest men began with mere nothing but their brains and hands, and with little education. Chester W. Chapin, one of the richest men in Massachusetts, when he was twenty-one years old left himself out to work twelve to fourteen hours a day for \$12 a month, farming and teaming from the armory to the boats on the Connecticut River; but he laid his money up. Now you would insult a young stripling of eighteen years to offer him such wages. He was the Tax Collector in 1822 for the town of Springfield. His fees were \$80 for collecting \$8,000—the whole taxes for that town. He pays more taxes now than the whole town did then. It cost more time and travel to collect them than then now. The people were so scattering and they were so afraid of Tax Collector, he said, some would run and hide upstairs or down cellar when they saw him coming, and in some instances he hunted them up in their hiding-places after their family said they "wasn't there!" After finding the delinquent he would get a part of the tax money and go again for the rest or pay it himself. He has paid in this way hundreds of dollars, finding it easier to earn the money than to collect it. Money was scarce and worth something then. I recollect in 1825 or '26, in our town meeting, the proposition was to raise for the coming year \$14,000 for the town of Springfield, Oliver B. Morris arose and objected by saying: "What are we coming to? It is astonishing that pride and ambition, or fashion should demand such a tax." But they overruled the old man, and he lived to see pride, fashion and ambition rise much higher. A great change surely.

The fashion in those days I recollect. When my mother was going to get a new dress, or gown, as it was called then, the woman that was engaged to come to the house to cut and make it told her she was so tall and large she must get six yards for it. Five yards was a common pattern, and fifty cents for cutting and making and a dinner for! What a change from that day to this! The cloth cost \$1 and the making fifty cents, and the dress was worn to meeting. The fashion and pay of the preachers has changed. The first Methodist preacher in our town got \$100 for one year's salary, and if he had a present of a pair of socks he must report it. The second preacher had a wife, and got \$150. The third preacher had a wife and three children, and \$35 was added for each child. Bishop Heddle in our town got less than \$75 a year. Also Priest Clough and Lorenzo Dow less than either. Our old Methodist preachers worked for a living and for God, instead of a reputation and a salary.

I was thinking about the fashions in

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881

A Hint for the Girls.

A wood-engraver, being asked why he did not employ women, replied: "I have employed women very often, and I wish I could feel more encouraged. But the truth is that when a young man comes to me and begins his work, he feels that it is his life's business. He is to cut his fortune out of the little blocks before him. Wife, family, home, happiness, all are to be carved out by his own hand, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it, and with every incitement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the boy, and as wholly dependent upon herself for a living, but she feels that she will probably marry by and by, and then she will have to give up wood engraving. So she goes on listlessly; she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that her happiness depends on it. She will marry and then her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so, but she thinks so, and it spoils her work."

The complaint made by this gentleman doubtless has much truth in it. But as the world seems to be at present constituted, the cause of it should not have much weight with girls who support themselves. The chances of a woman being obliged to rely on her own resources for support, even after marriage, are sufficiently numerous to justify any one in perfecting herself in whatever branch of business or trade she may be employed. Not to speak of the widows, who are left with children depending on them for support, there are numbers of women who assist in the family finances, not by attention to house affairs, (which is earning a living just as surely) but in other ways, and who are obliged to do so.

The advice is often given to a young man to learn a trade, not that he should feel obliged to follow it all his life, but that it is a good thing to fall back on. Now why, with so many chances of a woman finding it necessary to fall back on something, should she not be provided with that something? To be sure, one is apt to be perplexed by the multiplicity of advice given as to the education of girls. We are told that half the unhappy homes are caused by the limited knowledge of housekeeping possessed by those who take charge of them; that half the children born into the world die through the ignorance of their mothers, and that if girls are to be married they must be taught the things which it is necessary for them to know. At the same time young girls are urged not to make marriage the chief aim of their existence. It sometimes seems as if it would be an excellent thing to revive the old science of astrology and have a horoscope cast for each girl at her birth. If she was destined to marry young, she might devote all her time to domestic duties and learning housekeeping; if not, she could turn her attention to something which would prove more useful to her. But since this is not practicable, we must look for some other way out of the difficulty.

A lady who has seen considerable of life said the other day: "I have noticed in my life that a very large number of women, whether married or not, have had to earn their own living at some time in their lives, and I am going to provide my daughter with some way of doing it if necessary." If every woman who begins wood engraving or any other business would realize that it is not simply to pass away a few years that she is working, but that at some time in the future not only her comfort, but her very livelihood, may depend on her becoming an expert, employers would not say: "She has no ambition to excel." If obliged to resume an occupation after laying it aside for some years, there is no time to be lost in preparation. To be able to command living wages, she must be acquainted with something more than the rudiments of a business.

There is another reason why women should not be satisfied with a moderate degree of proficiency. Every occasion for such remarks as those of the gentleman quoted above lowers the value of woman's work. Knowing that as a rule, women do not take pains to excel in anything, employers are slow to believe in the possibility of any one being competent to take a higher position than that usually held by them. Thus even if no harm or inconvenience may come to the individual, every such case injures the whole class of women.

In regard to girls being ignorant of household affairs, house-keeping is a trade by itself, and one that seldom, outside of her own home, will yield a comfortable support for the young girl. No man is expected to learn two trades at once, and when a knowledge of the second becomes necessary the American girl is found equal to the emergency. The perfectly reasonable hope of marriage need deter no girl from aiming for the highest position in whatever department of labor she may be engaged. —*Western Rural.*

Stephanie's First Romance.

A Vienna correspondent writing of the marriage of Rudolph and Stephanie says: "A curious story was whispered in court circles last night, and is repeated again this morning, perhaps with embellishments. It relates to the sudden outburst of emotion by the Princess Stephanie at the critical moment of her marriage yesterday, and gives as the explanation of that sensational incident a story which sounds like romance, but which, its relators affirm, is correct in every essential particular. Briefly told, it is this: The Princess had been carefully, perhaps too carefully, brought up in seclusion by her parents, and she was constantly watched over with great solicitude. She very rarely saw anything of the world outside her own home; and her visit to Paris with her father at the time of the late exposition was the first and only occasion on which she had visited any capital save Brussels. But while at Paris, by an accident or through the momentary inadvertence of her father, she met an American gentleman. She and her father were in Paris incognito, and were living in a quiet manner at a not over-pretentious hotel. The American, ignorant of the real name and rank of the young lady, but charmed with her beauty, grace and simplicity, fell quickly in love with her. Seizing an opportunity one afternoon when the Princess was for a moment separated from her father, who was busily engaged in examining some machinery as she was standing in an adjoining alcove, the American told her who he was, explained in a very few words that he possessed wealth in abundance and an unassisted name; told her that he admired and loved her and asked her permission to speak to her father, whom he presumed to be only a well-to-do manufacturer or merchant, and solicit from him the privilege of paying to her his addresses, in the hope of winning her affections and making her wife."

The next morning Camille was at the head of the back stairs looking at Pierre as he cleaned the boots. Presently Lisette came into the hallway where he was seated and began talking to him. Camille leaned eagerly over the bannisters to catch their words, but could hear nothing but a confused murmur. Presently Pierre became demonstrative and attempted to kiss Lisette. She struggled coyly for a little while, but at last became passive. Just as his lips were about to touch hers something came swiftly through the air and felled them to the floor.

Camille had fallen over the bannisters. —*Chicago Tribune.*

No Matter What Happens.

You may rest assured that you are safe in being speedily cured by Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, etc. One trial only is necessary to prove its efficacy.

Sold by A. Roberts, and Sherrill & Co.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881

Shall Children Eat Between Meals?

There comes a time in the household when the head thereof must decide the momentous question as to whether the children shall be allowed to eat between meals or not. The question can be decided; no matter how persistent a child may be, this can be settled, not simply be laid on the table. A woman who has even a very superficial knowledge of the working of the stomach can explain it to her child in such a way that it will make a strong impression upon his mind. To represent to an imaginative child that the stomach is like a man who when you have eaten your breakfast goes to work upon that with all his might and who does not rest till he has ground the food up, and given the good part to the blood, so feeding each portion of the body, not forgetting fingers and toes even, and who rejects all the bad, keeping you from sickness and pain, will awaken intense interest in the child's mind and be a great aid to obedience. Put it before him, and ask him if it is not unknd and even cruel to give out another task before the first is finished, and a little time for rest been given. It will help you greatly in enforcing it upon his mind that he must not eat at irregular intervals. A child's digestive organs may be weak; he may need to eat more frequently than a grown person, but it should invariably be at some stated time. When an early breakfast has been eaten and children have a long walk to school they may be allowed to have a simple lunch to eat at the recess, which usually occurs long enough before the dinner hour to give time for digestion. A piece of bread and butter and an apple, or a little basket of berries, or one or two figs and some fresh crisp crackers make a wholesome lunch. It will be eaten with great relish if the children do not know just what is in the little basket and hidden by the neat napkin, and they will open it with a feeling of pleased wonder as to what mamma has given them to day. While calling on a lady once, her little daughter of eight or nine years old, an extremely unhealthy looking child, with the dull eyes and muddy complexion that tell so plainly of indigestion, came into the room and whispered to her mother that she was hungry. "Go right to the cake jar, love, and help yourself." As she turned away, and while still within hearing her mother said: "She is such a delicate child—is never well in fact—that I can refuse her nothing." I thought—perhaps inhumanly—that it is a pity such a child should live to become a burden to herself and to those around her, or to perpetuate the false ideas, or the entire lack of ideas, exhibited in her training. This is the subject upon which I feel strongly, for I have the best interests of childhood at heart, and the amount of ignorance displayed by those who have the charge of children is something which partakes of the nature of a crime—for it is inexorable. It is terrible to think that a woman who knows no more of the human body than she does of the composition of the sun has in her power to ruin the digestive organs of a whole family of children! I wish that public opinion might reach the state that when a woman who starts out with a healthy baby, and who in a few years as a result of her care has a sickly, diseased child, she might be regarded as an object of shame, and not be allowed to sit down in satisfied ignorance and put her conclusions against those of men and women who have studied these subjects and who are authority upon them. There are many mothers who conscientiously use their reason in the management of their children, who avail themselves of all the helps within their reach, and who endeavor to understand and minister to the real needs of both body and mind, but a countless number are no more prepared to deal with the serious problem as to how our children ought to be fed than the little ones themselves. —*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

A Novel, After Emile Zola.

Camille was a scrub girl in a large hotel in Paris. She loved Pierre, a young Gascon who blacked the boots of the guests. Pierre did not know this. Often she stood at the head of the back stairs and watched him scraping the mud from the shoes and humming softly to himself the song that he had learned when boy. There was no hydrant in the little hallway where Pierre had his office, and often, when the rush of travelers was great, Pierre would have hard work to furnish enough saliva to properly moisten the blacking. At these times, when he had gone to borrow a chew of tobacco from Fauchery, the night clerk, Camille would run quickly down the stairs and spit in the blacking-box. "It will save Pierre's lungs," she would say to herself, "and perhaps some day he will know of my love." Then she would go back to her scrubbing again. Always she thought of Pierre. Like Heloise, she love brought misfortune. One day she was at work in the fourth story of the hotel cleaning a window-sill. Unconsciously she kept scrubbing away at the same place. Lisette, the boss chambermaid, came along. She did not like Camille, because the latter had once charged her with wearing striped stockings after they had gone out of fashion.

"What are you doing?" said Lisette.

"I am scrubbing," answered Camille.

"I should remark," said Lisette with a brutal laugh. "See, you have worn the paint off that window-sill. What will the landlady say when I tell her of this?" Then she passed on.

A big tear slowly rolled down Camille's nose. "I shall have to pay for painting that window-sill," she said, sadly; "and it will take half my *dot*. Pierre is too proud to marry a penniless girl. O how I suffer."

She was sadly silent all day, and seemed in a bewildered state, even declining to look at a fashion magazine which Fifine, a second-floor chambermaid who loved Camille dearly, had found in one of the boarder's rooms.

The next morning Camille was at the head of the back stairs looking at Pierre as he cleaned the boots. Presently Lisette came into the hallway where he was seated and began talking to him. Camille leaned eagerly over the bannisters to catch their words, but could hear nothing but a confused murmur. Presently Pierre became demonstrative and attempted to kiss Lisette. She struggled coyly for a little while, but at last became passive. Just as his lips were about to touch hers something came swiftly through the air and felled them to the floor.

Camille had fallen over the bannisters. —*Chicago Tribune.*

No Matter What Happens.

You may rest assured that you are safe in being speedily cured by Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, etc. One trial only is necessary to prove its efficacy.

Sold by A. Roberts, and Sherrill & Co.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881

Shall Children Eat Between Meals?

There comes a time in the household when the head thereof must decide the momentous question as to whether the children shall be allowed to eat between meals or not. The question can be decided; no matter how persistent a child may be, this can be settled, not simply be laid on the table. A woman who has even a very superficial knowledge of the working of the stomach can explain it to her child in such a way that it will make a strong impression upon his mind. To represent to an imaginative child that the stomach is like a man who when you have eaten your breakfast goes to work upon that with all his might and who does not rest till he has ground the food up, and given the good part to the blood, so feeding each portion of the body, not forgetting fingers and toes even, and who rejects all the bad, keeping you from sickness and pain, will awaken intense interest in the child's mind and be a great aid to obedience. Put it before him, and ask him if it is not unknd and even cruel to give out another task before the first is finished, and a little time for rest been given. It will help you greatly in enforcing it upon his mind that he must not eat at irregular intervals. A child's digestive organs may be weak; he may need to eat more frequently than a grown person, but it should invariably be at some stated time. When an early breakfast has been eaten and children have a long walk to school they may be allowed to have a simple lunch to eat at the recess, which usually occurs long enough before the dinner hour to give time for digestion. A piece of bread and butter and an apple, or a little basket of berries, or one or two figs and some fresh crisp crackers make a wholesome lunch. It will be eaten with great relish if the children do not know just what is in the little basket and hidden by the neat napkin, and they will open it with a feeling of pleased wonder as to what mamma has given them to day. While calling on a lady once, her little daughter of eight or nine years old, an extremely unhealthy looking child, with the dull eyes and muddy complexion that tell so plainly of indigestion, came into the room and whispered to her mother that she was hungry. "Go right to the cake jar, love, and help yourself." As she turned away, and while still within hearing her mother said: "She is such a delicate child—is never well in fact—that I can refuse her nothing."

I thought—perhaps inhumanly—that it is a pity such a child should live to become a burden to herself and to those around her, or to perpetuate the false ideas, or the entire lack of ideas, exhibited in her training. This is the subject upon which I feel strongly, for I have the best interests of childhood at heart, and the amount of ignorance displayed by those who have the charge of children is something which partakes of the nature of a crime—for it is inexorable. It is terrible to think that a woman who knows no more of the human body than she does of the composition of the sun has in her power to ruin the digestive organs of a whole family of children! I wish that public opinion might reach the state that when a woman who starts out with a healthy baby, and who in a few years as a result of her care has a sickly, diseased child, she might be regarded as an object of shame, and not be allowed to sit down in satisfied ignorance and put her conclusions against those of men and women who have studied these subjects and who are authority upon them. There are many mothers who conscientiously use their reason in the management of their children, who avail themselves of all the helps within their reach, and who endeavor to understand and minister to the real needs of both body and mind, but a countless number are no more prepared to deal with the serious problem as to how our children ought to be fed than the little ones themselves. —*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

A Novel, After Emile Zola.

Camille was a scrub girl in a large hotel in Paris. She loved Pierre, a young Gascon who blacked the boots of the guests. Pierre did not know this. Often she stood at the head of the back stairs and watched him scraping the mud from the shoes and humming softly to himself the song that he had learned when boy. There was no hydrant in the little hallway where Pierre had his office, and often, when the rush of travelers was great, Pierre would have hard work to furnish enough saliva to properly moisten the blacking. At these times, when he had gone to borrow a chew of tobacco from Fauchery, the night clerk, Camille would run quickly down the stairs and spit in the blacking-box. "It will save Pierre's lungs," she would say to herself, "and perhaps some day he will know of my love." Then she would go back to her scrubbing again. Always she thought of Pierre. Like Heloise, she love brought misfortune. One day she was at work in the fourth story of the hotel cleaning a window-sill. Unconsciously she kept scrubbing away at the same place. Lisette, the boss chambermaid, came along. She did not like Camille, because the latter had once charged her with wearing striped stockings after they had gone out of fashion.

"What are you doing?" said Lisette.

"I am scrubbing," answered Camille.

"I should remark," said Lisette with a brutal laugh. "See, you have worn the paint off that window-sill. What will the landlady say when I tell her of this?" Then she passed on.

A big tear slowly rolled down Camille's nose. "I shall have to pay for painting that window-sill," she said, sadly; "and it will take half my *dot*. Pierre is too proud to marry a penniless girl. O how I suffer."

She was sadly silent all day, and seemed in a bewildered state, even declining to look at a fashion magazine which Fifine, a second-floor chambermaid who loved Camille dearly, had found in one of the boarder's rooms.

The next morning Camille was at the head of the back stairs looking at Pierre as he cleaned the boots. Presently Lisette came into the hallway where he was seated and began talking to him. Camille leaned eagerly over the bannisters to catch their words, but could hear nothing but a confused murmur. Presently Pierre became demonstrative and attempted to kiss Lisette. She struggled coyly for a little while, but at last became passive. Just as his lips were about to touch hers something came swiftly through the air and felled them to the floor.

Camille had fallen over the bannisters. —*Chicago Tribune.*

No Matter What Happens.

You may rest assured that you are safe in being speedily cured by Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, etc. One trial only is necessary to prove its efficacy.

Sold by A. Roberts, and Sherrill & Co.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881

Shall Children Eat Between Meals?

There comes a time in the household when the head thereof must decide the momentous question as to whether the children shall be allowed to eat between meals or not. The question can be decided; no matter how persistent a child may be, this can be settled, not simply be laid on the table. A woman who has even a very superficial knowledge of the working of the stomach can explain it to her child in such a way that it will make a strong impression upon his mind. To represent to an imaginative child that the stomach is like a man who when you have eaten your breakfast goes to work upon that with all his might and who does not rest till he has ground the food up, and given the good part to the blood, so feeding each portion of the body, not forgetting fingers and toes even, and who rejects all the bad, keeping you from sickness and pain, will awaken intense interest in the child's mind and be a great aid to obedience. Put it before him, and ask him if it is not unknd and even cruel to give out another task before the first is finished, and a little time for rest been given. It will help you greatly in enforcing it upon his mind that he must not eat at irregular intervals. A child's digestive organs may be weak; he may need to eat more frequently than a grown person, but it should invariably be at some stated time. When an early breakfast has been eaten and children have a long walk to school they may be allowed to have a simple lunch to eat at the recess, which usually occurs long enough before the dinner hour to give time for digestion. A piece of bread and butter and an apple, or a little basket of berries, or one or two figs and some fresh crisp crackers make a wholesome lunch. It will be eaten with great relish if the children do not know just what is in the little basket and hidden by the neat napkin, and they will open it with a feeling of pleased wonder as to what mamma has given them to day. While calling on a lady once, her little daughter of eight or nine years old, an extremely unhealthy looking child, with the dull eyes and muddy complexion that tell so plainly of indigestion, came into the room and whispered to her mother that she was hungry. "Go right to the cake jar, love, and help yourself." As she turned away, and while still within hearing her mother said: "She is such a delicate child—is never well in fact—that I can refuse her nothing."

I thought—perhaps inhumanly—that it is a pity such a child should live to become a burden to herself and to those around her, or to perpetuate the false ideas, or the entire lack of ideas, exhibited in her training. This is the subject upon which I feel strongly, for I have the best interests of childhood at heart, and the amount of ignorance displayed by those who have the charge of children is something which partakes of the nature of a crime—for it is inexorable. It is terrible to think that a woman who knows no more of the human body than she does of the composition of the sun has in her power to ruin the digestive organs of a whole family of children! I wish that public opinion might reach the state that when a woman who starts out with a healthy baby, and who in a few years as a result of her care has a sickly, diseased child, she might be regarded as an object of shame, and not be allowed to sit down in satisfied ignorance and put her conclusions against those of men and women who have studied these subjects and who are authority upon them. There are many mothers who conscientiously use their reason in the management of their children, who avail themselves of all the helps within their reach, and who endeavor to understand and minister to the real needs of both body and mind, but a countless number are no more prepared to deal with the serious problem as to how our children ought to be fed than the little ones themselves. —*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

A Novel, After Emile Zola.

Camille was a scrub girl in a large hotel in Paris. She loved Pierre, a young Gascon who blacked the boots of the guests. Pierre did not know this. Often she stood at the head of the back stairs and watched him scraping the mud from the shoes and humming softly to himself the song that he had learned when boy. There was no hydrant in the little hallway where Pierre had his office, and often, when the rush of travelers was great, Pierre would have hard work to furnish enough saliva to properly moisten the blacking. At these times, when he had gone to borrow a chew of tobacco from Fauchery, the night clerk, Camille would run quickly down the stairs and spit in the blacking-box. "It will save Pierre's lungs," she would say to herself, "and perhaps some day he will know of my love." Then she would go back to her scrubbing again. Always she thought of Pierre. Like Heloise, she love brought misfortune. One day she was at work in the fourth story of the hotel cleaning a window-sill. Unconsciously she kept scrubbing away at the same place. Lisette, the boss chambermaid, came along. She did not like Camille, because the latter had once charged her with wearing striped stockings after they had gone out of fashion.

"What are you doing?" said Lisette.

"I am scrubbing," answered Camille.

"I should remark," said Lisette with a brutal laugh. "See, you have worn the paint off that window-sill. What will the landlady say when I tell her of this?" Then she passed on.

A big tear slowly rolled down Camille's nose. "I

JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

LEAF TOBACCO HOUSE.

Cigar Goods & Specialty. Plenty Storage Room.
O. D. ROWE,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
Dealer in Leaf Tobacco—Good Stock
of All Tobacco Always on Hand.
Jedidiah

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

H. W. RATHORN,
RIVER ST., JANESVILLE

General Blacksmith. Horse Shoeing a Speciality.
Repairing of all kinds on short notice and
warranties. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop
on River street, in rear of First National Bank.
Jedidiah

CARRIAGE PAINTING

J. R. LAGRANGE

Would respectfully call attention to his extensive Painting Rooms on Bluff Street, in the rear of Hodges' Buncholth's shop, where he is prepared to do first class Carriage and Artistic Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him a call.
jan2dawly

HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

JAMES A. FATHERS,
(successor to CHARLES H. PAYNE)

Cor. Court and Main St. — JANESVILLE, Wis.
Manufacturer and dealer in Bridges and Heavy
Harness, Saddles, Collars, Belts, Whips,
Bridles, Combs, etc. Also good assortments
of Trunks, Boxes, and Ladies' Satchels.
The best kind of Harness always on hand.
A large stock of Dusters, Nets, etc.

WILLIAM SADDLER,
EAST MILWAUKEE ST. — JANESVILLE
(Opera House Block.)

A Large Stock of First-class Harness and Trunks
on Hand at Bottom Prices.
Jedidiah

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

GEO. T. PRICHARD & CO.

NO. 46 NORTH MAIN ST. — JANESVILLE
(Next door to Gazette Office.)

Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting. Dealers
in Brass, Iron and Copper. Gas Fittings,
Brass Fittings, and all kinds of Fittings for Gas
Steam and Water Works. All work in the above
done on reasonable terms.
Jedidiah

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.

C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST. — JANESVILLE
Myers' New Barn.

Hearse and Carriages for Funerals
Specialty.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

HOLM & KENT,

House, Sign & Ornamental Painters.
Preserving, Graining, and Paper Hanging, special
ties. Refers by permission to Messrs. WM. CAMPBELL, WM. B. F. CROZIER, Frank
Book, Dr. Goss, H. McManamy, and E. V. Whitton & Co., Shop over Chas. Dalton's grocery, West
Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. V. Whitton & Co.
Jedidiah

H. H. BLANCHARD'S

Law, Collection, Rent Estate and Loan
regular Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M. ; 7:30 P. M. to
10 o'clock P. M.

Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts
and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent,
and for foreclosures of all kinds. Also
past due obligations on Mortgages, over M. C.
Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis.
All business intrusted to his care will be
promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

JOHN G. SAXE

Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire
Insurance Companies of Europe and the
United States.

Also Agent for the *Equitable* and the Mutual
Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most
reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has
farms in Rock County and elsewhere to exchange
for city property, and money to loan.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. W. SAUDELLER,

EAST MILWAUKEE ST. — JANESVILLE
(Opera House Block.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets
and all Kinds of Human Hair Goods.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED



BITTERS

The Traveler who Wisely Provides

Against the contingency of illness, by taking

with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has no

casion to congratulate himself on his foresight,

when he sees others who have neglected to do

so suffering from some one of the maladies for

which it is a valuable remedy. Among

the fever and ague, biliousness, constipation

and rheumatism, diseases often attendant

upon a change of climate or unvoiced diet.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

—

SOMETHING
EVERY LADY
OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of se-

curing a soft and brilliant

Complexion, no matter how

poor it may naturally be.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a

delicate and harmless article,

which instantly removes

Freckles, Tan, Redness,

Roughness, Eruptions, Vul-

gar Flushings, etc., etc.

So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not

suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to

present a disfigured face in

society when the Magnolia

Balm is sold by all druggists

for 75 cents.

—

R. C. YEOMANS

Franklin street, Corn Exchange Square, Janes-

ville, Wis.

DEALER IN

Wind-Mill, Garden and Set Length, Force

Pumps, Pipe, Fittings, Drive Points, Deep

and Shallow Well Cylinders,

Gas and Steam Fitting Goods !

Globe and other Valves, Engine Trimmings

Rubber Hose, Sheet Rubber, Lead Pipe, Pack-

ing, Ac.

Steam, Gas and Water Pipe Fit-

ting A Specialty.

Deep and Shallow Well Repairing. Estimates

given and Contracts Taken on Work at a Dis-

tance. All work Personally Attended to.

jedidiah

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY JUNE 24, 1881.

Post-Office—Summer Time Table.
The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office
at the following hours:

Chicago and Way	1:30 P. M.
Madison and Milwaukee	7:00 A. M.
Chicago, Through, Night via Milton	7:00 A. M.
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	7:00 P. M.
Green Bay and Way	9:30 A. M.
Madison and Way	1:30 P. M.
Milwaukee and Way	5:00 P. M.

Mail stage coach arrives at the Janesville Post Office at the following hours:

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12:00 M.
East Troy, via Johnstown	12:00 M.
Redwood, Tuesdays, Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays	12:00 M.
Waukesha, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12:00 M.

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood	11:00 A. M.
---------	-------------

Mail stage coach leaves at the following hours:

Redwood

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

The circulation of THE GAZETTE is larger than the combined circulation of any five newspapers in Rock county.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7.00 Per Year by

THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE ON NORTH MAIN STREET,

JANESVILLE, - - WISCONSIN.

THE CITY

NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY, DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

COMPRESSED YEAST, received daily by George Scariff, Jr., No. 20 West Milwaukee street.

COAL AND WOOD. I wish to inform the public, that I shall continue to keep on hand at the old stand, a full supply of coal and wood of the best quality, and shall supply customers at prices as reasonable as can be obtained anywhere else in the city. Thanking the public for its past liberal patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. I mean business, so bring along your orders, and they will be filled to your entire satisfaction in all respects. J. W. CARPENTER.

NEW tea, crop of '81, just received, first of the season, George Scariff, Jr., No. 20 West Milwaukee street.

FOR SALE—At Gazette counting room a wire flower stand.

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the GAZETTE counting room.

LOCAL MATTER.

Ladies' and Gent's Stationery. For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore.

GO TO A. J. ROBERTS for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Price, 15 cents.

MANNHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early improvidence, causing penury, infirmity, premature death, &c., and in vain every effort has been made to find a simple means of self-cure, which will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 63 Chatham st., N.Y.

nowise doubtfully.

Liberal Offer.

WAGNER & CO., Michigan Ave. & Jackson St., Chicago, offer to send Electric Belts, Bands, etc., for the cure of Nervous Debility and other diseases, free, for examination and trial before purchasing. These Electric Devices are the invention of Dr. D. A. JOY, of the University of Michigan, and are claimed to be the only Electric Devices or Appliances for the cure of diseases that have yet been constructed upon scientific principles. See their advertisement in this paper.

mydeadow2mno

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption.

R. POWELL'S BRONCHIAL TROCHICHS do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to.

For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25¢ a box everywhere. marlfd-tues-thur-fri-33wly

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANTLES, DOLMANS HAVELOCKS, and

WALKING JACKETS, JAS. MORGAN

386 AND 388

East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Is now offering his Satin Lyon Dolmans, Cashmere Mantles, Silks, Silk Mantles, Ladies' Light Walking Jackets, with and without Hoods, and Havelocks at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

The Ladies' Hats and Children's Caps, Bonnets, Flowers, Wreaths, Sprays, Monograms, Feathers, Ornaments, Trimmings, etc., now offered at reduced prices. Department at James Morgan's, 386 and 388 East Water street, constitute the largest and finest stock of

MILLINERY!

Ever Shows in Milwaukee.

DRESS GOODS

DRESS GOODS

DRESS GOODS

Cashmere, Cashmere Foulards, Canecettes, etc., in Fashionable shades, Black Silk, Brocade Goods, Good Gadabout, Black Silk

DRESS GOODS

Clothes, Satin Clothes, Mosaic

DRESS GOODS

Clothes, Black Cashmeres, and other first-class goods just

DRESS GOODS

JAS. MORGAN'S.

James Morgan takes pleasure in directing attention to his Unrivalled Stock of

HOOSES HE RRY Y.

OF AMERICAN, GERMAN, ENGLISH, and FRENCH Manufacture, and the immense stock of Table Linen, Drapery, Napkins, Dogs, Cloth, Curtains, Sheeting, Tarleton, Table Cloths, Lawns, Quilts, etc., in the White Goods Department. From the best manufacturers.

april20dawt

LYON & HEALY

State, cor. of Monroe St., Chicago,

where you may see their

BAND CATALOGUE

for 1881, 190 pages, 200 Exports of

Instruments, Sils, Cops, Bellows,

Drums, Majorette Bands, Sandy

Band Outfit, Repairing Materials, also

Drum Heads, and a catalogue of Books and Bands, and a catalogue of Books and Bands.

Dr. JAMES

Lock Hospital,

204 Washington St., Cor. Franklin, CHICAGO.

Chartered by State of Illinois, and giving immediate relief in all cases of private, rheumatic, neuralgic, &c., diseases, in complicated forms. It was founded by Dr. James, who was the head of the profession for the past thirty years. Age, 60. Sex, Female. Special Weakness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c., &c.

On the other hand, can positively be cured. Ladies sending the most difficult affections, call or write.

Please tell us all about these diseases, who should marry, who

10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has fifty years experience, and has treated over 10,000 cases.

particulars. Call or write. Dr. James is 60 years of age.

Dr. James is 60 years of age.